



✘ Analysis of the text.

- + Words
- + Syntax
- + Context



✘ Word Studies.

- + You don't have to do an in depth study of each word, but certain words you probably want to know more about.
- + For example, "chose" in 1 Cor 1:27
- ✘ **30.92 ἐκλέγομαι**^b; ἐκλογή, ἥς *f*: *to make a special choice based upon significant preference, often implying a strongly favorable attitude toward what is chosen—'to choose, choice.'* (Louw-Nida).



× Words.

- + If you know Greek and Hebrew, the following dictionaries are helpful:
 - × Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: Based on Semantic Domains (Louw-Nida).
 - × New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology and Exegesis.
 - × Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and other Early Christian Literature.
 - × The Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon.
- + If you don't know Greek, you'll have to rely on the following:
 - × Strong's; Young's; Thayer,



× Syntax

- + Words by themselves mean very little. One of the greatest determiners of word meaning is syntax.
- + This looks at how the word relates the words around it.
- + This is the same thing as the diagramming we looked at earlier.
- + It shows how the word is functioning in the clause or sentence, which lets you know what the precise meaning is in that context
- + Helps to avoid the Totality Transfer Fallacy.



- ✘ Context – this is perhaps the clearest indicator of meaning.
- ✘ Many different aspects of context are necessary.
- ✘ Historical Context.
 - + Sweep of biblical history.
 - + Geography.
 - + Specific historical factors (e.g. Roman rule in NT).
 - + Cultural detail (have to get inside their world).
 - + Religious context.
 - + Example: Samaritan Woman in John 4.



- ✘ Context Continued
- ✘ Textual Context
 - + Context of Progressive Revelation.
 - ✘ Don't read more into than the author knew.
 - ✘ E.g. Job has some idea of the resurrection (19:26-27), but we can't assume he knew all that Paul reveals in 1 Cor 15.
 - + Context of the Specific Book .
 - ✘ E.g. Quoting Job's friends without realizing the point of the book contradicts what they said.



- × Context Continued
- × Literary Context
 - + Literal vs. Figurative (read York pg. 59-60).
 - + History, Epistle, Gospel, Apocalyptic, Wisdom, Poetry, Prophecy. (Some books have more than one literary genre).



- × Structural Analysis
 - + Reveals the author's thoughts.
 - + Micro-Structure and Macro-structure.
 - × I do this through bracketing (see handout)
 - × Best with original language in mind, but doing it in English is better than not doing it at all.

1 Corinthians 14:25-26

	25 10	25 10	25 10
	11	11	11
	12	12	12
	13	13	13
	14	14	14
	15	15	15
	16	16	16
	17	17	17
	18	18	18
	19	19	19
	20	20	20
	21	21	21
	22	22	22
	23	23	23
24	24	24	

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